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# EDITORIAL

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THE FOUR CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS OF  
THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

In view of the proposed convention to revise the Constitution of the State a brief account of the four Constitutional conventions which have already been held by the people of Illinois may be of interest. No attempt is made to compare the three Constitutions; it is merely to point out some facts in regard to the earlier conventions that this sketch is written. The State Legislative Reference Bureau has compiled and published a complete article in a pamphlet of one hundred and fifty-six pages, entitled, "Constitutional Conventions in Illinois", which gives the legislative history of the three Constitutions and also gives much valuable information as to the procedure of Constitutional conventions and the questions which are likely to come before the proposed convention, if it shall be held.

Among these subjects are: Taxation, the Initiative and Referendum, the Short Ballot, Woman Suffrage, Amendment by Reference, Cook County Representation, Municipal Home

Rule, Cook County and Chicago, and County and Township government, subjects the great importance of which has developed largely since the Constitution of 1870 was framed.

The Illinois State Historical Library will soon publish an article on the history of the three constitutions of Illinois. The editorial work on the volume is being done by Mr. E. J. Verlie of the Legislative Reference Bureau.

The Fiftieth General Assembly passed a joint resolution declaring that "Whereas, The provisions of the Constitution of this State are in many respects inadequate to the present and prospective needs of the people, and, Whereas, by its provisions it is not possible to submit to the people a proposition to amend more than one article of the Constitution at the same time; therefore, be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring herein, That a convention is necessary to revise, alter or amend the Constitution of this State, and that the question of the calling of such convention shall be submitted to the electors of this State at the next general election, as provided for in article 14 of the present Constitution.

"Adopted by the Senate January 24, 1917. Concurred in by the House of Representatives March 14, 1917."

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1818.

The State of Illinois is living and transacting business under its third Constitution, that of 1870. The Constitution of 1818 was the work of a convention which was called by the Territory of Illinois after Congress had passed the Enabling Act and it had been approved by President Monroe, April 18, 1818.

This convention of thirty-three members met in the little town of Kaskaskia on Monday, August 3, 1818, and completed its work on August 26, 1818, after twenty-one days of labor.

Jesse B. Thomas was the chairman of the convention and William C. Greenup, secretary. Mr. Thomas became one of the first United States senators from the new State of Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane was one of the leading spirits of the convention and to him has often been attributed the honor of having written the Constitution. The Constitution was submitted to Congress by John McLean, the territorial delegate

in Congress. It was not ratified by a vote of the people of the Territory.

Other prominent members of the convention were: James Lemen, Jr., Caldwell Cairns, Abraham Prickett, Benjamin Stephenson, Michael Jones, Leonard White, Adolphus F. Hubbard, George Fisher, James Hall and Conrad Will.

But one original copy of the Journal of the Constitutional Convention of 1818 is known to be in existence. This is in the Illinois State Historical Library, and is not complete. It was reprinted with historical notes by Richard V. Carpenter, a director of the Illinois State Historical Society, in the Journal of the Society, Volume 6, Number 3, October, 1913. This original copy of the Journal was presented to the State of Illinois by J. W. Kitchell of Pana, in 1905, whose uncle, Joseph Kitchell, was a member of the convention from Crawford County.

The story of this convention and the campaign which preceded it has been fully and accurately told and in the most interesting manner in the preliminary volume of the Illinois Centennial History by Solon J. Buck, entitled "Illinois in 1818." This volume gives many interesting details and much historical information which cannot be made a part of this brief article.

Soon after the State had been admitted to the Union the pro-slavery party began an agitation for a new convention to amend the Constitution in order to make slavery legal within the limits of Illinois, and this in spite of the article of the Ordinance of 1787, under which the Northwest Territory was organized and of which Illinois was a part, prohibiting slavery in any of the states which should develop out of the Northwest Territory.

One of the reasons advanced for bringing slavery into the State was that its introduction would prove a remedy for the wide-spread financial distress which so burdened the people of the frontier state. The campaign for governor of the State in 1822 was waged on the slavery question.

Governor Coles was one of the really great men of Illinois. His heroic efforts to keep the State of Illinois free from the blight of slavery made many enemies for him among the pro-slavery leaders in the State.

A life of Governor Coles, written by E. B. Washburne, was published by the Chicago Historical Society in 1882. This valuable account of one of the most important periods in the history of the State will be republished with additional material and interesting notes by the Illinois State Historical Society as its Centennial volume.

Edward Coles, a strong anti-slavery man, was elected by a narrow margin, not solely for his anti-slavery opinions, which he boldly expressed, but by a combination of circumstances.

Immediately the pro-slavery party began a strong fight in the legislature to secure authorization for a vote of the people on the question of a new convention, and after much political maneuvering, a resolution authorizing an election to consider a convention to frame a new Constitution was passed on February 12, 1823.

This was one of the most exciting, bitter and hotly contested campaigns in the history of the State. Governor Coles and Morris Birkbeck were the leaders of the anti-slavery forces and in the election on August 2, 1824, the pro-slavery forces, which demanded a new convention, were beaten by a large majority and Illinois remained a free State.

An interesting account of the legislative action and the campaign to force slavery upon the people of Illinois, written by Wayne E. Stevens, may be found in the Journal of the Illinois State Historical Society, Volume 7, No. 4, January, 1915, page 389, entitled "The Shaw-Hansen Election Contest."

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1847, WHICH FORMED THE CONSTITUTION OF 1848.

The frontier state grew and flourished amazingly and by 1847 it had outgrown the Constitution of 1818, which had been framed for a rural community. The State had passed through a severe financial crisis caused by its thoughtless and extravagant internal improvement ventures, which but for the heroic firmness of Governor Ford and other far-sighted citizens, would have brought Illinois to the humiliating plight of repudiating its debts and obligations. This storm having been weathered, it became necessary to enlarge the State's powers by the adoption of a new Constitution.

In 1847 there were several good sized cities in the State. Chicago, unborn in 1818, except as a frontier military post, Fort Dearborn, had in 1840 a population of 4,470, and in the decade between 1840 and 1850 it grew from 4,470 to 28,269 souls.

Peoria, Quincy, Jacksonville, Alton, Edwardsville, Shawneetown and Springfield were all respectable towns in 1845. The capital had been removed twice since the admission of the State, from Kaskaskia, to Vandalia 1820, and from Vandalia to Springfield, 1839.

The legislature recognizing the needs of the growing commonwealth had in 1845 passed an act authorizing an election to decide whether or not the people of the State desired a new Constitution. An election held in 1846 was favorable to the calling of a convention to frame a Constitution to take the place of the Constitution of 1818.

On June 19, 1847, a Constitutional convention met in Springfield to frame a new State Constitution. This convention was composed of 162 members, 92 of whom were Democrats.

This Constitution was approved by the people at an election held March 6, 1848, and became effective as the organic law of the State April 1, 1848.

The Constitution of 1818 was carefully revised and several important changes made. The bill of rights attached to the earlier Constitution was very little changed, a few additions were made among which was a section disqualifying anyone who had fought a duel from holding office. This provision caused a good deal of criticism and agitation, when William H. Bissell was a candidate for governor in 1856, he having while a member of Congress, been challenged to a duel by Jefferson Davis, which challenge he accepted, naming muskets at thirty paces as the weapons to be used in the duel. Friends of Jefferson Davis intervened and the duel was not fought, but Governor Bissell was bitterly attacked on this subject when a candidate for office.

The principal changes made in the Constitution of 1848 from the earlier Constitution were provisions limiting the elective franchise for foreign-born citizens to those who had become naturalized, making the judiciary elective; requiring that all state officers be elected by the people; changing the

time of the election of the governor and making him ineligible for immediate re-election; curtailing the powers of the legislature; imposing a two-mill tax for the payment of the State debt, and providing for the establishment of a sinking fund.

In the convention of 1847 there appeared on the political stage in Illinois many men who were destined in after years to play a great part in its history. Among them were David Davis, Stephen T. Logan, John M. Palmer, Newton Cloud, John Dement, Anthony Thornton, N. M. Knapp, S. Snowden Hayes and others.

Judge Samuel D. Lockwood was a member of the convention, but was before that time very prominent in the affairs of the State.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1862, WHICH FRAMED  
A CONSTITUTION WHICH WAS REJECTED  
BY THE PEOPLE.

The Constitutional Convention of 1862 was a most remarkable assemblage.

The proposition of calling a convention to frame a new Constitution for the State of Illinois was authorized by the legislature in 1859 and endorsed by the people at an election in 1860. The election for delegates to the convention was held in November, 1861.

As the thoughts and interest of the people were intensely occupied by the war little attention was paid to the election of delegates to the convention.

The convention met in Springfield on January 7, 1862, and remained in session until March 24, of the same year. The law which had provided for the calling of the convention, approved January 31, 1861, prescribed that members before proceeding to the business of the convention should take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Illinois.

A majority of the members of the convention refused to take the oath to support the Constitution of the State.

The Journal of the convention states that by direction of a resolution offered by Mr. Thornton of Shelby County, Judge Sidney Breese was requested to administer the oath of office as follows: "You do swear to support the Constitu-



tion of the United States, and faithfully discharge the duties of your office as delegates of this convention, for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of the State of Illinois."

There had been much discussion as to the necessity of taking an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Illinois. The Illinois State Journal of January 8, 1862, in an editorial states that "The names of delegates were then called, and upon presenting their credentials they were sworn by Judge Breese 'to support the Constitution of the United States and to faithfully discharge their duties as members of the convention.' The point was also raised that they should swear to support the Constitution of the State, but the majority decided, after some discussion, that that instrument was not obligatory upon them, that the convention was sovereign and not subject to the Constitution."

Mr. Elliott Anthony of Cook County, who in later years wrote a Constitutional History of Illinois, and who was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1869-1870, explained in the convention that the Constitutional Convention of Ohio, confronted with a similar situation, had decided that it would be improper for a convention to support a Constitution which was to be revised and amended by this very body. The discussion of the question, which may be found in the Illinois State Journal of January 8, 1862, is of much interest. Mr. Anthony Thornton agreed with Mr. Anthony's views, saying: "If I have to act here to revise the present Constitution I will never take an oath to support it." Mr. Thornton had been a member of the Convention of 1847. Gen. James Singleton of Adams County, thought there could be no inconsistency in taking the oath of office prescribed by law, even though the convention is authorized to destroy that Constitution by the substitution of another. Elisha P. Ferry of Lake County declared that as the powers of the convention were derived from the old Constitution, which would be in effect until the people had ratified the new one, and he saw no impropriety in obeying the law and taking an oath to support it, but the resolution as offered by Mr. Thornton, prescribing the oath under which members should be sworn, was adopted and 70 members thereupon took the

oath of office; the entire membership of the convention was seventy-five.

As the people at the election of June 17, 1862, by a majority of 16,000 votes, rejected the Constitution which this convention had framed, it is unnecessary to speculate upon what the effect of this action in plainly ignoring the law, might have been.

The Constitution as framed drafted several important changes. There were many talented and prominent men in the convention, among them in addition to Elliott Anthony, Gen. James Singleton, Anthony Thornton and Elisha P. Ferry, already mentioned, were former Governor A. C. French, Melville W. Fuller, afterwards chief justice of the United States; John Wentworth, John Dement, George W. Pleasants, Perry A. Armstrong, Norman H. Purple, Julius Manning, Archibald A. Glenn, Alexander M. Starne, H. M. Vandever, Orlando B. Ficklin, George W. Wall, William J. Allen, R. P. Hanna, J. W. Paddock, Thompson W. McNeeley, William A. Hacker, Benjamin S. Edwards and other men who attained prominence in the history of the State and nation. Mr. George W. Wall and Mr. Thompson W. McNeeley are still living and are believed to be the only survivors of the convention. Mr. Wall was also a member of the Convention of 1869-1870.

#### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF 1869-1870, WHICH FRAMED OUR PRESENT CONSTITUTION.

After the close of the great Civil War the American people, including the great State of Illinois, found themselves confronted with so many problems that it was but natural for the people of the State to believe that plans and remedies might be found in the revision of the basic law of the State. The Constitution of 1848 was nearly twenty years old and the twenty years which had elapsed were the most significant in the history of the State. The growth of the State and its counties and cities, in spite of their great contributions to the war, had been unprecedented. Chicago, which in 1850 had a population of 28,269 people, in 1860 had 112,162 inhabitants. The census of 1870, soon to be taken, gave Chicago 298,977.

The population of the State in 1850 was 851,470, in 1860 it was 1,711,951, and in the ten years between 1860 and 1870

it had grown from the number given above to 2,539,891, an increase of more than half a million inhabitants since the time of the framing of the Constitution of 1848.

The legislature of 1867 passed a House joint resolution which was reported on February 23 of that year back to the House as having been concurred in by the Senate. The election of 1868 approved the convention proposition by a very narrow majority. The majority for the proposition was only 704 votes. On February 25, 1869 an act of the legislature providing for the calling of the convention was approved by the governor. The election of delegates was held in November and the convention assembled at Springfield December 13, 1869. There were 85 members of the convention. Charles H. Hitchcock of Chicago was elected president of the convention. It finished its work May 13, 1870. The Constitution was ratified by the people at an election held July 6, 1870, and became effective August 8, 1870, and is still the organic law of the State, a period of 48 years, during which the development of the State has outstripped all of the dreams of the framers of the Constitution and other citizens of that period.

Among the important changes made in the basic law of the State was a provision prohibiting special legislation when a general law may be made to cover the necessities of the case; an absolute prohibition of such legislation in relation to lotteries, divorces and many other subjects. An attempt was made to equalize taxation by prohibiting the passage of laws releasing any civil division of the State from paying its just share of taxation.

Strong recommendations were made to the legislature to pass laws upon specified subjects, such as liberal homestead and exemption rights, the construction of drains, regulation of charges on railways, which were declared to be public highways, declaring elevators and storehouses public warehouses and providing for their inspection and supervision.

The educational features of the Constitution were most important. "The maintenance of an efficient system of public schools" was made obligatory upon the legislature. The appropriation of any public funds, state, municipal, town or district to the support of any sectarian school was prohibited.

The principle of cumulative voting or minority representation in the election of members of the legislature was provided for. Under the Constitution of 1848 the governor of the State was declared ineligible for immediate re-election. This provision was set aside in the Constitution of 1870. One of the important provisions of the new Constitution was the strengthening of the veto power of the governor, by declaring a two-thirds vote of the legislature necessary to override an executive veto. Under the Constitution of 1848 a mere majority of the two houses of the General Assembly could pass a bill over the governor's veto. In 1869 the legislature re-enacted seventeen bills which had been vetoed by Governor Palmer. The effectiveness of the veto power given the governor by the Constitution of 1870 is evidenced by the fact that since its adoption the several governors of the State have vetoed 366 bills, and but three of these have been re-enacted by the legislature over the veto.

The number of State officers and judges to be elected by the people was increased. The compensation of State officers—executive, judicial and legislative—was left to the discretion of the legislature.

The Constitutional Convention of 1869-1870 had, as had that of 1862, many prominent men and brilliant thinkers in its membership. They remembered that the law framed by the convention of 1862 had not been acceptable to the people. John M. Palmer, who as a young man less than 30 years of age, had been a member of the convention of 1847, was now the governor of the State, and was deeply interested in the framing of the new Constitution, and gave the convention the benefit of his experience and counsel.

Elliott Anthony in his Constitutional History of Illinois already quoted, says of Governor Palmer:

“He was frequently called upon by the members of the convention for his advice, and so highly was he regarded that we caused to be published his veto messages, which were quite numerous and very able, among which was his veto message of the famous Lake Front Bill, which was a masterpiece of logic and one of the most important documents of the kind which ever emanated from the hand and brain of a lawyer in this State. He assisted by his advice in the fram-

ing of the executive article and we will not withhold our tribute of respect and meed of praise."

John Dement of Lee County was a member of this convention, and had been a member of the conventions of 1847 and 1862. William J. Allen, afterwards United States District Judge for the Southern District of Illinois, served in the conventions of 1862 and of 1869-1870, as did George W. Wall of Perry County, already mentioned. Judge Silas L. Bryan of Marion County, one of the ablest members of the convention, was the father of William Jennings Bryan. In the opinion of persons who were familiar with the proceedings of the convention, no man among its members was the superior in judgment or as a student of Constitutional questions than was John Scholfield of Clark County. It was said that President Cleveland desired to appoint Mr. Scholfield Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States but Mr. Scholfield declined, saying that he and his family were accustomed to a small town and to a plain manner of living and that they had no desire to change their mode of life. George R. Wendling, the famous lecturer, was the youngest member of the convention. The delegates from Sangamon County were Milton Hay and Samuel C. Parks. Mr. Hay was regarded as one of the most prominent figures of the convention and one of the ablest lawyers in the State.

Other members who were prominent in the annals of the convention and of the State were:

Orville H. Browning of Adams County, who had previously served as United States senator, and appointed by President Andrew Johnson in 1866, Secretary of the Interior. Reuben M. Benjamin of McLean County was a very important factor in the convention. Mr. Chas. L. Capen, an eminent authority on the history of lawyers and the legal profession in Illinois, says of Judge Benjamin: "In 1869 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. He wrote our present Bill of Rights, which was changed only by a single word. He also wrote the provision that first brought warehouses under public control and led in the changes made by that instrument as to what are now known as public utilities. Afterwards he took a leading part in the litigation that followed, through all the courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. He died August 4, 1917." Alfred M.

Craig, long a justice of the Supreme Court, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Calvin Truesdale, Jesse L. Hildrup, Elijah M. Haines, Lawrence S. Church, Thomas J. Turner, William C. Coolbaugh and Joseph Medill were all members of the Convention. Mr. Medill, who was known throughout the State as the editor of the Chicago Tribune, and who was until his death March 16, 1899, a power in the State, was one of the conspicuous figures in the convention. Mr. Medill strongly advocated in the convention the principle of minority representation in the election of members of the General Assembly, which was made a part of the Constitution. It will be difficult if there should be a new Constitutional convention for the people to secure a body of men who will be the superiors intellectually of the members of the preceding conventions.

Mr. Elliott Anthony says in his "Constitutional History of Illinois" that the Constitution of 1870 was that of 1848 with some changes and that a new Constitution would be only the Constitution of 1870 with some changes." By this he means that the basic principles of our fundamental law are always the same; that changes in it are made only to make it suited to changing conditions. It seems to many of the students and thinkers, those who are familiar with economic and other modern conditions, that the Constitution which was well suited to conditions which prevailed a half century ago is in need of revision and alteration to meet the complex conditions of today.

Governor Lowden believes that Illinois needs a new Constitution. In an address before the Midday Club in Chicago on June 1, 1918, at which Judge O. N. Carter of the State Supreme Court presided, the Governor said in part:

"If a Constitutional convention be called its only purpose will be to revise the Constitution. It will be composed, we have a right to assume, judging from our own experiences in the past and from the experience of other states, of as representative men as can be secured in Illinois. These men will meet in convention. They will have no other duty but a consideration of the various changes which should be made in our Constitution. They will meet; they will organize; their committees will be appointed with reference to that particular work and not with reference to any other. There will be an opportunity for the maturest deliberation and we

may be sure that when these various committees submit their reports to the full convention that there will be full and adequate discussion upon the floor of the convention of those suggested changes, and in these days when it is fashionable to criticize legislative or deliberative bodies for an excess of zeal in debate, I want to remind you that the most clarifying and conservative influence in all the world is free and open debate upon any subject, and that free and exhaustive debate upon these various suggested changes is only possible in a Constitutional convention.

"There is no question in the world but the only way that Illinois can be modernized in respect to revenue revision is through a Constitutional convention and the people of this city and county (Cook County) particularly ought to be aware that they are confronting a crisis, which under the present Constitution, no one can solve. The problems that are immediately up against Chicago and Cook county are problems that no one suggests any solution of unless we can have Constitutional changes; unless the government can be consolidated here and modernized and brought down to date, unless, in other words, the best men of the State can get together in Springfield and after due deliberation and debate frame changes in the present Constitution which will make it work.

"A good many people say, 'but the war is on.' In my humble opinion, that is the most persuasive reason in favor of a Constitutional convention at this time. One of two things will be inevitable if we have to meet these conditions without a change in the Constitution to enable us to meet our obligations to society, either the Constitution will be disregarded, or our Supreme Court coerced by the absolute need of the time, will be driven possibly to a strained construction of many of its provisions, thus doing another and an equal injury to the public. My opinion is that we miss not only the opportunity of this decade, but we miss our most imperative duty if we refuse to vote for this resolution next fall. My deliberate opinion is that we do untold injury to the orderly development of our State and its institutions if we refuse to have the courage to face the representatives of our great people in a Constitutional convention and thresh out deliberatively these great questions that are in the top

of your mind. Most dangers anyway disappear when you face them, and face them courageously, and the fear that all sorts of radical provisions will enter our Constitution is not one-tenth as serious a menace if you hold this convention as if you depend simply upon the members of the General Assembly, who are chosen for some other purpose, to submit amendments to the Constitution."

Other speakers at the meeting were United States Senator James Hamilton Lewis, former Governor Edward F. Dunne, B. F. Harris of Champaign, Judge Charles S. Cutting, Justice James H. Cartwright of the State Supreme Court, Speaker D. E. Shanahan of the House of Representatives and Clarence S. Darrow. There were about 150 prominent men in attendance on the meeting, which Governor Lowden termed the most representative gathering of men of all parties, interests and factions that he had ever seen. The press of the State is, on the whole, favorable to the Constitutional convention resolution. The election of delegates to the convention is prescribed by the Constitution as to be held in the same manner as elections to the State Senate, the convention to consist of twice the number of members as does the State Senate. There are 51 senatorial districts in the State and there will be two delegates for each of these districts which will make the number of members of the convention, if it be held, 102. A large number of prominent men, lawyers and students of political and social sciences are strongly in favor of the convention. It will, in a large measure depend upon the mental and moral calibre, of the members of the convention—the men whose duty it will be to amend the organic law of the State, if the people decide that such revision is necessary—whether or not Illinois will widen her powers, make provision for great strides forward in the years of reconstruction and provide for future generations, a broad, safe and constructive basic law.

The three previous Constitutional conventions have been composed of the best and most thoroughly representative men in the State, former governors, former United States senators and congressmen, judges of the courts, editors, bankers, farmers, merchants, men from all professions and lines of business have been members of these conventions and have taken part in their deliberations. The convention



elected to revise the Constitution of 1870 must be composed of men of equal or superior talents to enable them to cope with the various and complex problems of modern conditions.

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#### AMERICANIZATION AMONG THE CITIZENS OF ILLINOIS WHO ARE OF FOREIGN BIRTH OR ANCESTRY.

It is unnecessary to say that the work of making American citizens of our foreign born population will be one of the greatest and most important lines of effort after the war is ended. The leaders among the various nationalities are laboring earnestly for this purpose and will cooperate with all movements which seek to accomplish this result.

As is but natural, American citizens of foreign birth love and venerate the land of their birth and are proud of the history and traditions of the fatherland; but they have left behind them their citizenship in the older countries and have come to America to be Americans and to do their part as American citizens.

A great many meetings have been held in Chicago and other centers of population by these American citizens of foreign birth and ancestry, and all have been held for the purpose for showing the patriotic devotion and loyalty to America of her adopted children.

CZECHO-SLOVAK LEADER, THOMAS G. MASARYK, VISITS CHICAGO,  
THE GUEST OF BOHEMIAN CITIZENS, MAY 5, 1918.

On Sunday afternoon, May 5, 1918, Thomas G. Masaryk, commander in chief of the Bohemian Revolutionary armies and leader of the International Czecho-Slovak movement, addressed an immense crowd of Bohemian citizens of Chicago and vicinity from a platform in front of the Blackstone Hotel. A parade of forty thousand Bohemian citizens formed an escort to Professor Masaryk from the Northwestern station to the Blackstone Hotel.

President Harry Pratt Judson of the University of Chicago made the address welcoming Professor Masaryk to Chicago and Illinois. The distinguished guest replied in English to President Judson's address of welcome, and then

addressed his fellow countrymen in Bohemian. In his response to the cordial welcome which he received he said:

"I can not but remember that it was the University of Chicago which invited me a few years ago to lecture on a subject which is now one of those uppermost in the minds of the world, namely, the Czecho-Slovak question. I should say it was a clear case of political foresight on your part. You are a constant reminder that real, sincere politics must be founded on science. I endeavor always to put my political views on a sound, scientific basis on what science has taught me. Science is truth, nothing more or less, and political truth is democracy. That is what the nations of the world are fighting for today, democracy."

Other speakers were: Vojta Benes, Albert Mamatej, the Rev. Francis Jedlick, representing the National Alliance of Bohemian Catholics; Miss Marie Stofa of the Allied Bohemian Women's Organizations of Chicago; Anton Novatne, representing the Bohemian Socialists, and Prof. J. J. Zmrhal, who spoke in English on behalf of the Bohemian-Americans. Professor Zmrhal said in part:

"We stand solidly behind our beloved President and his government. Without a victory for the Stars and Stripes there can be no victory for Bohemia or the Bohemian people. Bohemian-Americans are today ready to give their all for this, their second fatherland."

Professor Masaryk was on his way to Washington to confer with the officials of the United States. He is still nominally a member of the now dissolved Austrian reichstag and is under sentence of death by the Austrian-Hungarian government for his revolutionary activities. He was a refugee in Petrograd at the outbreak of Bolshevik revolt, but was forced to flee the country when the German influence was established. He has made his way to the United States through Siberia and Vladivostok.

#### HUNGARIAN CITIZENS PARADE IN CHICAGO.

The Hungarian citizens of Chicago held a meeting at Grant Park on the lake front on Sunday morning, May 5, 1918.

About eight thousand Hungarian citizens assembled in Grant Park and formed a parade, which marched to the

municipal pier. There the parade was disbanded and became a patriotic mass meeting, which was held to show the whole-hearted devotion of the Hungarian people to America and its institutions. The principal speaker was Samuel Insull, chairman of the Illinois State Council of Defense.

Resolutions were adopted declaring the loyalty of the Hungarian-Americans and calling attention to their love of liberty, as evinced in the revolution of 1848; also, that they are willing to help in the rebuilding of some of the ruined towns of France. It was voted that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the President of the United States.

#### CITIZENS OF POLISH ANCESTRY HOLD A PATRIOTIC CELEBRATION.

One hundred thousand Polish citizens of Chicago and vicinity met at Humboldt Park, Chicago, Sunday, June 2, 1918, to do honor to the memory of Kosciuszko and to celebrate the anniversary of the creation of the Polish army in France. A parade, in which 25,000 participated, was a feature of the day. The exercises were held at the base of the Kosciuszko statue. These people throughout the entire program expressed their devotion to America and its institutions. Among the speakers were Col. James Martin, Hon. Charles L. Clyne, Rev. B. Sztuczko and John F. Smulski.

#### CITIZENS OF DANISH ANCESTRY HOLD CELEBRATION.

Ten thousand citizens of Chicago and vicinity of Danish birth and ancestry held a parade and patriotic pageant at Riverview Park, Chicago, on Sunday, June 9, 1918. A telegram from President Wilson was received and read by Wald A. Bauer, President National Committee Danish-American Societies. These citizens expressed in this meeting their appreciation of the privileges of American citizenship.

#### FOREIGN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATIONS HEAR AN ADDRESS AT THE MUNICIPAL PIER, CHICAGO, BY LORD DUNMORE OF THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Sunday, June 23, 1918, representatives of seventy-five nationalities heard an address by Lord Dunmore, a member of the British House of Lords and colonel in the British army, on what Great Britain has done as her part in the great war.

This meeting was a joint meeting of all the foreign language leagues of Chicago to hear an address in English.

The meeting was arranged by the Cook County Auxiliary of the State Council of Defense. Mr. Edgar A. Bancroft presided.

The Illinois State Council of Defense and the Chicago Commercial Club entertained a party of Mexican editors visiting the United States at a dinner at the Congress Hotel, Chicago, on June 23, 1918.

There were nineteen Mexican editors in the party, some of them accompanied by friends. Senor Gonzala de la Parra, editor of *El Nacional* of the City of Mexico, made the principal address. He spoke in Spanish, but the address was translated by Lieutenant P. S. O'Reilly, assigned by the United States Government to accompany the party. Senor Gonzala spoke of the history and needs of Mexico and the desire of the Mexican people to establish friendly relations with the United States. After the dinner the party was taken to the municipal pier to hear Lord Dunmore address the Foreign Language Leagues. The party was introduced as "our Mexican friends" and received an enthusiastic welcome.

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#### MR. AND MRS. GEORGE D. CHAFEE CELEBRATE THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Chafee, well known and honored citizens of Shelbyville, Illinois, celebrated their golden wedding at their beautiful home, "Kaskia Woods," on May 14, 1918. They had planned a very different observance from the quiet one which was held, but the great war and its imperative calls made this necessary.

Mr. Chafee was born in Pittsford, Vermont, July 2, 1839. His father died when George D. Chafee was an infant. When the boy was four years old his mother and step-father and family came west to Monroe County, Michigan. When about sixteen years of age the lad lost his right arm in a threshing machine. This misfortune changed the course of his life, but in spite of this handicap he achieved a successful career. He worked hard and secured an excellent education.

He taught school and earned the money to enter the law school of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1861. After his graduation in April, 1861, Mr. Chafee came to Shelbyville, and from that time has been an honored citizen of this city, county and State.

In 1862 he entered the law office of Samuel W. Moulton on a salary of \$300 a year. In 1865 young Chafee became Mr. Moulton's partner. This partnership continued until 1897, when Mr. Moulton, on account of advancing years, contemplated retiring from active practice.

Through all the campaigns of the Civil War Mr. Chafee, who was, of course, unable to enter the army as a soldier, gave invaluable service to the Union by his labors at home in the cause of loyalty and union. Two of his brothers were Union soldiers.

In 1876 George D. Chafee was elected one of the presidential electors from Illinois on the Republican ticket.

In 1880 Mr. Chafee was elected a member of the Illinois General Assembly. In 1904 he was elected a Senator in the Illinois General Assembly. In his service in both houses of the Legislature Mr. Chafee was a leader, being on many important committees and giving efficient service.

In 1868 Mr. Chafee married Miss Nancy Maria Smith, the youngest daughter of Addison and Nancy Fitzgerald Smith, pioneers of Shelby County. Mrs. Chafee is the sister of Colonel D. C. Smith of Normal, one of the directors of the Illinois State Historical Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Chafee are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters.

The family life of Mr. and Mrs. Chafee has been an ideal one, and these two splendid citizens, by their united efforts, built up and maintained an ideal American home, a home of culture and true hospitality.

Mr. Chafee sent to his friends a characteristic letter announcing the golden anniversary.

The Historical Society wishes for Mr. and Mrs. Chafee many more happy years of health and comfort. The letter in regard to the anniversary is as follows:

1868, MAY 14—MAY 14, 1918.

NANCY MARIA SMITH—GEO. D. CHAFEE.

Dear Friend:

By the figures at the top of this sheet it is shown that Rie and I will have been wedded a half-century when that last date arrives.

Fifty years ago we did not look so far ahead, but for a time past we have hoped we might live to see it, and now it seems probable we may see our golden anniversary.

We have thought of the event much and planned for it a little.

In our minds' eye we have looked forward to the day as a time when all the kith and kin, old friends and new ones from near and far, great and small, might meet us at our home.

This dream of ours has had a painful awakening, by the rude shock of a cruel, unholy, terrorizing world war, that reaches its bloody talons into every household, tearing away the best, brightest, most capable of our young manhood and womanhood, wounding and lacerating the hearts of older people; attacking the farm, the store, the shop, the office and the school, halving the larder and commandeering the income of all.

The cry of the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., the K. C. and kindred charities for help and more help, added to the urgent, imperative demand of our government for billions of dollars, are together so great, so insistent, so needful now, that all purely personal matters must yield to them.

This concatenation of regretful things overshadows us all, and we surrender our desire for a gathering of kith and kin, and friends, but will be most glad to see any and all who can come on that day, or later, or, if anything prevents coming, we will appreciate a greeting by post.

At our sixtieth or seventy-fifth anniversary we hope you all may come and meet with us on the lawn of Kaskia Woods, that wars and rumors of wars shall have ceased, and together we may sing "Peace on earth, good will to men."

Sincerely,

GEO. D. CHAFEE.

Kaskia Woods, Shelbyville, Ill.

No presents.

## MEMORIAL HOSPITAL DEDICATED AT SHELBYVILLE, ILLINOIS.

The Shelby County Memorial Hospital was dedicated at Shelbyville, Illinois, on July 4, 1918. The dedicatory exercises were held from the steps of the hospital. B. P. Dearing, acting chairman of the board of trustees, presided. The audience, in which nearly every section of the county and various creeds and classes were represented, occupied seats in the shade.

The program of exercises was as follows: Prayer by the Rev. J. E. Kieffer of the Lutheran Church; the singing of "America" by the Glee Club and audience; a brief address by Dr. R. C. Danford of Pana; reading by William C. Eddy; short talks by Rev. J. M. Heslin of the Catholic Church and Rev. N. H. Robertson of the Christian Church, the latter of whom read President Wilson's four-minute Independence Day message to the people; a solo by Miss Dorothy Bolinger; an address by Dr. J. J. McShane, representative of the State Board of Health; a reading by Miss Winifred Douthit and solo by Mrs. Hazel Eddy-Gault. Before the benediction by Rev. J. A. Tracy of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. M. G. Coleman of the First Methodist Church conducted a money-raising campaign. Four thousand dollars were needed, and a third of it was subscribed, the largest subscriber being Mrs. H. M. Scarborough, already a generous donor, who contributed an additional \$500.

Prior to this solicitation, however, Dr. W. J. Eddy announced that Colonel Dudley C. Smith of Normal, a former resident of Shelbyville, had given the hospital \$10,000 as an endowment fund in memory of his mother, Mrs. Nancy Fitzgerald Smith, to be known as the Nancy Fitzgerald Smith Endowment Fund, provisions of the gift being that it should be continually loaned on real estate mortgages or invested in government bonds, and one free bed maintained.

This is the second gift of \$10,000 received by the hospital from Colonel Smith. His first donation of \$10,000 was received early in the year, and like the second, was for endowment purposes. Colonel Smith was present at the dedicatory services, and after the announcement of his generous gift, responded to a request to address the audience.

Prior to the exercises the hospital was thrown open for inspection, and for an hour was thronged with people, most of whom were getting their first glimpse of its interior in its finished condition.

In the receiving line were Mrs. W. C. Kelley, Mrs. C. E. Keller and Miss Mary Seaman, members of the board of trustees of the hospital; Miss Lela Van Pelt, the matron, and Miss Leona McCracken and Miss Gussie Newkirk, local trained nurses. In several of the rooms that had been furnished by churches or other organizations there were hostesses and the members of the board of trustees acted as guides in showing the various rooms and departments to the best advantage.

#### DONORS OF FURNISHINGS.

The hospital is comfortably and attractively furnished, certain individuals and societies having shares in the opportunity to equip the rooms with one, two or three beds.

In addition to these rooms are the operating room, maternity, bath, linen and other rooms, and in the basement the kitchen, dining room and other apartments, including the laundry and a contagious disease ward, which is entirely shut off from every other room in the building, entrance to which is only from the exterior. Mrs. H. J. Hamlin furnished the dining room.

Another gift, not in cash but representing considerable value, came to the hospital from John Berchtold of Sigel, a former resident of Shelbyville. Mr. Berchtold, who is the patentee of a window shade fixture, has equipped every window of the hospital with this fixture—something like sixty-five sets.

#### MUCH FOR LITTLE.

The wonder of those who inspect the hospital, particularly of builders and medical men, is that so much has been accomplished at such little cost. Approximately only \$26,000 has been put into the structure itself, while the furniture represents an outlay of something like \$4,000 and the electric elevator \$2,000, and the cost of the fixtures adding somewhat to the total.



The success of the project, which was begun two years ago in a systematic campaign for funds, is due in large measure to the indefatigable work of the board of trustees, which consists of the following named men and women: Mrs. W. C. Kelley, Mrs. C. E. Keller, Miss Mary Seaman, B. P. Dearing, V. E. Mullins, Theo. Roessler, J. W. Coventry, O. W. Walker and W. E. Killam. An advisory council of three men of the medical profession—Drs. H. E. Monroe, W. J. Eddy and Theo. Thompson— has cooperated heartily with the board, and from the untiring work of the trustees, with the financial support of the people of the city and county, has come the splendid institution that will care for the sick and injured, under the competent direction of Miss Van Pelt, who has impressed all who have met her as capable and efficient and withal a charming woman.

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#### LETTER FROM LIEUTENANT DINSMORE ELY, WHO WAS KILLED IN FRANCE.

A letter from Lieutenant Dinsmore Ely, who was killed in France in the aviation service in the Toul sector on April 21, 1918, was received by his father, Dr. James O. Ely of Winnetka, on April 30, 1918.

The young officer closed his letter with these words: "And I want to say, in closing, if anything should happen to me, let's have no mourning in spirit or in dress. Like a Liberty Bond, it is an investment, not a loss, when a man dies for his country. It is an honor to a family, and is that a time for weeping? I would rather leave my family rich in pleasant memories of my life than numbed in sorrow at my death."

On Sunday, April 28, 1918, the parents of the dead soldier held a funeral service at their summer cottage at Donaldson, Wisconsin. The family gathered together the boy's personal belongings and placed them in his canoe. His woods' pack, his fishing tackle, his guns and blankets were placed in the canoe and covered by evergreens and flowers gathered by his mother. Over all was placed an American flag, and the canoe with its precious cargo was towed out into the little lake.

which was a favorite resort of the young soldier. Then it was sunk beneath the quiet waters.

The letter, with its pathetic prophecy and admonition to his loved ones, came as a message from the brave young spirit which had taken its flight.

Lieutenant Ely was buried by his comrades at Versailles.

When our army is made up of such valiant and serene souls as was this young man, it can not fail of its purpose, which is help all the people of the world help themselves and make the world a safer and a better place in which to live.

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ADDRESS OF CHARLES M. SCHWAB IN THE INTERNATIONAL AMPHITHEATRE AT THE STOCKYARDS, CHICAGO, JUNE 28, 1918.

At a meeting held under the joint auspices of the State Council of Defense, the National Security League and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association on Friday evening, June 28, 1918, Charles M. Schwab, "the Nation's warship builder," told an immense audience—a greater number of whom were workers in the industrial plants of Chicago—about the plans for the launching of ninety big ships from the several shipyards of the United States on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans on July 4. Mr. Schwab spoke to the audience on the duties of American citizens, from the most influential man or woman down to the humblest citizen or boy or girl, not only in time of war, but in the reconstruction times of peace to follow the winning of the war.

Mr. E. N. Hurley of Chicago, who, with Mr. Charles A. Piez, also of Chicago, is associated with Mr. Schwab in the national shipbuilding plans, gave an earnest and patriotic address. Mr. Piez also addressed the meeting and gave some figures as to the amount of tonnage which had been sunk by the enemy's submarine warfare, and the amount which England and America is able to produce to offset these losses.

Mr. Samuel Insull, chairman of the State Council of Defense, presided over the meeting and introduced the speakers.

## AMERICAN RABBIS MEET IN CHICAGO FOR CONFERENCE.

For the first time since the Congress of Religions held at Chicago during the World's Fair in 1893 the Central Conference of American Rabbis met in Chicago on Friday, June 28, 1918, and remained in session until July 4th. Many distinguished rabbis were in attendance. The opening address of the conference was delivered by Rabbi Abram Simon of Washington, D. C.

Dr. Joseph Stolz, rabbi of Isaiah Temple and president of the Chicago Rabbinical Association, and Israel Cohen delivered addresses of welcome.

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## CHICAGO BAPTISTS HOLD A RALLY IN HISTORIC FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

On June 27, 1918, the Baptist people of Chicago held a rally in the old First Baptist Church, on Thirty-first Street and South Park Avenue. The church building has been sold to the Olivet Negro Baptist Church.

The church was built in 1876 at a cost of \$125,000. The present sale price was \$85,000, the First Baptist Church made a donation of \$10,000 of the amount.

The First Baptist Church of Chicago was organized October 19, 1833. It once occupied the present site of the Chamber of Commerce on Washington and LaSalle Streets. Later, it moved to Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court.

The Rev. William Holloway Main, pastor of the church, stated that the congregation would not build a new church during the war, but had accepted the invitation of the Memorial Church of Christ to unite with that organization for worship. On September 15th the church and Sunday School will go in a body to the Memorial Church.

The Memorial Church is a union church of Baptists and Disciples of Christ. Rev. Herbert L. Willett is the pastor.

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## AMERICAN PRESS HUMORISTS HOLD CONVENTION IN CHICAGO.

The American press humorists met at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago on Monday morning, June 24, 1918. In the

afternoon the members of the association visited the grave of Eugene Field in Graceland cemetery, where a brief memorial service was held, in which William L. Vischer, Rev. William Chalmers Covert, James A. Waldron, Douglas Malloch, Will J. Davis and Judd Mortimer Lewis took part.

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#### AUTOGRAPH MANUSCRIPTS OF EUGENE FIELD'S POEMS SOLD AT AUCTION.

The American Art Galleries in New York, on April 30, 1918, sold at auction signed manuscript copies of Eugene Field's poems.

The poem, "Good Children Street," was bought by George Wells for \$210.

Other manuscripts also brought good prices—"In New Orleans," \$175; "When I Was a Boy," \$200; "The Wind," \$132, and "Little Miss Brag," \$155.

The manuscripts were from the libraries of Mornay Williams of Englewood, New Jersey, and the late J. Dunbar Wright of New York City.

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#### THE OLD SALEM-LINCOLN LEAGUE MAKES PLANS FOR THE REBUILDING OF HISTORIC NEW SALEM AS A MEMORIAL OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Plans are being inaugurated at Petersburg, Ill., for a work which will fulfill a long-cherished hope of residents of the locality. This work will have for its purpose the saving for present generations of the homely scenes, as near in their original form as possible, where Abraham Lincoln lived as a young man and where he first gave public service in a manner that designated him as a leader of men.

The work is under the direction of the Old Salem Lincoln League, which has been incorporated in order to more effectively bring before the people the former home of the great Emancipator and to cherish the memory of one of Illinois' greatest sons.

Springfield and all of Illinois is vitally interested in this work because this is the place where Mr. Lincoln came in touch with Springfield, where he established a law practice

after he had gained a place for himself in the good graces of the district by his good nature and his honesty.

This project, a part of the observance of the Centennial year, will bring out features of Lincoln's early personal life, so rich in memory, especially now that all the world is calling back to the principles of Lincoln as the beginning of a new phase of government under which all men are entitled to an even chance.

#### TO REBUILD TOWN.

The old townsite of Salem has been reproduced, first in the memories of the oldest inhabitants and from their recollections have been made drawings showing the relative locations of many buildings in which Lincoln lived or in which he was a constant visitor. The Offut store, where Lincoln "got his start" working for another man, and the Miller blacksmith shop, where he had his horse shod, as well as the Rutledge Inn, where he boarded, have places in the plan, and after great effort, investigation has placed them just where they stood in the days of the young man, Lincoln.

Clary's grocery store, and the Offut store were separated by a considerable distance from the other part of the town and it is claimed by those in a position to know that the sporting events took place in the vicinity of these buildings; that the Lincoln-Armstrong wrestling bout occurred on a level spot near the Offut store and that the cock pit, where Babb McNabb's rooster showed his skill in retreat which caused Lincoln to compare General McClellan to this rooster, was on the brow of the hill on the west and between the Offut store and the grocery. The barbecue pit was northeast of the hill and McNamar store building. The drawing shows the Lincoln & Berry store across the street west of the Rutledge Inn. The sites committee is of the opinion that this is the building first occupied by them after they bought out Herndon Brothers in the fall of 1832, but that they moved their stock of goods from this building to the Reuben Radford store building north of Main street in January, 1833, and continued there until they sold out.

All these buildings were of logs. The store buildings nearly all had cellars under them and most of the buildings had brick or rock foundations and chimneys. In some of them

the logs were hewn, and in others the logs were in the rough, but barked. The League has contracted with the Chautauqua Association, which is cutting out all the poplar trees planted by it many years ago on a part of its ground which was then treeless, to protect hard maple trees planted in between, for all the poplar logs of sufficient size to be used, for the actual cost of the labor of cutting them. In addition, it has secured by gift or purchase all the old log buildings within a radius of five or six miles and is negotiating with the owner of a tract of virgin timber near the site of New Salem for the additional logs needed for this work. As nearly as can be estimated the cost of restoring the buildings will run from \$300 to \$750 and will average about \$500 for each building.

#### WILL GIVE PAGEANT.

In commemoration of the Centennial anniversary of the State, the Old Salem Lincoln League has taken charge and will give a pageant under the direction of Florence Magill Wallace, portraying life on a gala day at New Salem, on these grounds made historic as the theatre of the early life of the martyred president, who guided the ship of state through four perilous years of war, saved the union of the states and preserved us a Nation. Lincoln will be there, and his good friends, Green and Yates and Jack Armstrong, and all the old settlers. Clary's Grove will be out in force. This will be particularly the work of Menard County. The funds for the restoration of the buildings will come principally from others. It is the intention and desire of the League to have the work of restoration completed by the first day of next August.

Among the people who have taken interest in the affair are Mrs. Luella Park, who has donated white oak to replace the clapboards in the Rutledge Inn where Lincoln lived. Sarah Rutledge Saunders, of the Rutledge family, has donated the Rutledge family bible and here and there over the State articles that were formerly in the possession of the family are being gathered up to make one of the show places of Illinois. G. E. Nelson, W. Y. Ramsey, E. E. Dawson, Thomas P. Reep, C. W. Houghton and J. Colby Beekman of Petersburg, and F. H. Whitney of Athens make up the officers

and directors of the Old Salem Lincoln League. They are being assisted by many people who have desired to help in the great undertaking.

#### FATE PLAYED PART.

It is told that Lincoln's locating at Salem was the result of a peculiar accident. Offut, on whose boat Lincoln worked, went to the town to borrow an augur to let water out of his flatboat when the boat had lodged near the Salem dam. While there he saw the opportunities for a store and left Lincoln in charge. Lincoln's own ability then forged the happenings which give the people of that vicinity the chance to erect a great memorial for one of the figures of history.

Offut, bought Lot 14, north of Main street, in New Salem, on his return from New Orleans and erected a store building and rented the mill, putting the young man, "A. Lincoln," in charge and hiring "Bill" Green of Clary's Grove, to stay with Lincoln to tell Lincoln whom to credit, or in Green's words, to tell Lincoln "who were good." Here Lincoln, on his return with Offut from New Orleans, clerked at the election in the autumn of 1831, interested and got the good will of those present by his story telling. Managed Denton Offut's store and mill until Offut failed in the spring of 1832. Enlisted and was elected captain in the Black Hawk War in the spring of 1832. Returned and made a short campaign for the Legislature, being defeated, in the early autumn of 1832. Bought a half interest in the store of Herndon Brothers, Berry owning the other half, following which they bought a small stock of goods from Rutledge and then bought the Reuben Radford stock of goods from "Bill" Green after the Clary's Grove boys had wrecked the same, and moved into the Radford store on the north side of Main street in January 1833, here also Lincoln wrestled with Jack Armstrong. Lincoln was appointed postmaster, was appointed deputy county surveyor and studied law. Here he was twice elected to the Legislature of the State of Illinois. Here he wooed and won and by death lost Anne Rutledge, and it was from New Salem he went, in 1837, to Springfield to establish himself in the practice of the law.

#### FIND OLD SITES.

Workmen making excavations on the site have found abundant evidence that the sites selected are correct. In one place coins of the dates then in circulation were found. Another relic is the famous twin tree, with one part pointing to the south and the other north, the legend being that during the great civil war the branch to the south died, leaving the north branch strong. In later years the branch to the north has also died, but a new branch, springing from the junction of the two trees, has grown in its place. This tree has been cut down and will be cut into small pieces so that many people can have souvenirs of their visit to the scene of Lincoln's early home.

#### THE SOLDIER BOYS OVER-SEAS WRITE LETTERS TO THEIR MOTHERS AT HOME.

One million, six hundred thousand letters were written by American soldiers over-seas to their mothers in America in honor of Mothers' Day, May 12, 1918.

#### ILLINOIS BOYS BELOW DRAFT AGE GIVING SERVICE TO THE COUNTRY.

Fifteen thousand members of the United States Boys' Working Reserve are working on Illinois farms, in fields and dairies. These lads are below the draft age and are performing a great service in taking the places on the farms of young men who have entered war service.

#### NUMBER OF CHICAGO MEN OF CLASS ONE IN THE SELECTIVE SERVICE.

When the last of Class One men of the draft left Chicago on June 2, 1918, that city had given a total of 64,597 men through the eighty-six exemption boards of the city. This of course is exclusive of men who had enlisted before the draft went into effect.

#### PROFESSOR A. C. McLAUGHLIN GIVES A COURSE OF LECTURES IN EUROPE.

Professor A. C. McLaughlin of the University of Chicago is in Europe to deliver a course of lectures on the American situation and the ideals of the American people in relation to the war. Professor McLaughlin accompanied by



Charles Moore of Detroit, treasurer of the American Historical Association, went to Europe at the invitation of the British universities.

ANNUAL CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

University of Chicago observed its annual Convocation on June 11, 1918, when degrees were conferred on 305 candidates of whom only seventy-one were present, the other candidates for degrees, 234 in number being absent, engaged in war service.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE WAR CORRESPONDENT WOUNDED  
NEAR CHATEAU THIERRY.

Floyd Gibbons, special war correspondent of the Chicago Tribune was wounded by machine-gun fire while following the operations of the American troops near Chateau Thierry on Thursday, June 6, 1918. As a result of the wound Mr. Gibbons' left eye was removed. He received also other serious injuries.

WOMEN WAR WORKERS OF ILLINOIS HOLD CONFERENCE.

Women war workers of the Illinois State Council of Defense held a state conference at the Hotel Morrison, Chicago, June 4-6, 1918. Addresses were made by Samuel Insull, Chairman State Council of Defense, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chairman, Woman's Committee, State Council of Defense, Miss Jessie I. Spafford, President State Federation of Women's Clubs, and other noted workers.

HON JOSEPH G. CANNON'S EIGHTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY  
OBSERVED IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES.

On May 7, 1918, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois attained the age of eighty-two years. Representative Madden of Illinois called the attention of the House to this anniversary as Mr. Cannon entered the room and the veteran was given a great ovation in which all parties and the galleries joined. Mr. Cannon in acknowledging the greeting said:

"I am not the Methuselah of this body. There is my friend and colleague, General Sherwood (of Ohio) who is nearly a year older than I am."

Mr. Cannon said that his long service and wide acquaintance had convinced him that patriotism is confined to no

political party. He gave some interesting reminiscences of prominent members of Congress of days gone by. He said:

“The Forty-third Congress was one of great strife, with men of courage, spirit and conviction on both sides of the House, but I have no doubt but that confronted with the conditions of today, Ben Butler and Lamar, Garfield and Randolph and the great party men of that day would have united as we have in defending the honor of the Republic.”

CHICAGO Y. M. C. A. CELEBRATES SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF ITS FOUNDING, MAY 6, 1918.

It was also the thirtieth anniversary of the connection with the association of L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the association. These anniversaries were observed by a dinner at the Hotel LaSalle. It was announced that the Chicago Y. M. C. A. has 3,000 men in the country's war service.

Addresses were made by Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Rev. William A. (Billy) Sunday and Mr. Messer.

### **Gifts of Books, Letters, Pictures and Manuscripts to the Illinois State Historical Library and Society.**

- Buffalo Historical Society Publication Number 22. Gift of Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co. Year ending Dec. 31, 1917. Gift of C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Ill.
- John Crerar Library, Chicago. A history of books, pamphlets and articles on cremation. Gift of John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.
- Chicago Woodlawn Bank Notes. May-June, 1918. Lincoln number. Gift of Mr. Theodore Jessup, 6044 Kenwood Ave., Chicago.
- LaGuerre Et Les Americains. Discourse De M. Medill McCormick. (Two copies.) Gift of Hon. John G. Oglesby, Springfield.
- Dixon, Will H. Homespun Rhymes. Golden Wreaths of Rhyme. The Span of Life. Gift of the author, Mr. Will H. Dixon, 911 Karpen Bldg., Chicago.
- Filson Club, Louisville, Ky. Martin, Asa Earl. The Anti-Slavery Movement in Kentucky Prior to 1850. Louisville, Ky. Filson Club, 1918. 165 pp. (Filson Club publication, No. 29.) Gift of the Filson Club.
- Genealogy. Beeler Biography and Genealogy. By Milo Custer. Gift Milo Custer, 202 W. Elm St., Bloomington, Ill.
- Illinois State Fish Commissioner's Report, 1900-2. Gift of W. Peters, 3504 W. Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Illinois State Horticulture Society. Vol. 51. Transactions for 1917. Gift of the Society.
- Illinois State. The Story of Illinois, by John F. Voigt. Address delivered at the fourth annual meeting, Local Bar Association, Third District.
- Illinois State Teachers' Institute. Catalog Illinois State Teachers' Institute, 1869. Gift of Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Sandham, Wyoming, Ill.
- Kansas State. Sixteenth Biennial Report, Secretary of State of Kansas. 1907-1908. Gift of W. Peters, 3504 West Chicago Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Letters. J. C. Power to Col. Williams. Nov. 28, 1883. Aug. 5, 1884. J. C. Power, Custodian Lincoln's Monument, to Col. John Williams, Major Stuart and Mr. Conkling. Gift of George Williams, Springfield, Ill.
- Lincoln, Abraham. Ganiere Bust of Lincoln. Gift of George E. Ganiere, sculptor, Chicago.
- Masque. The Masque of the Titans of Freedom. George Washington, Abraham Lincoln. By William Chauncey Langdon. Gift of William Chauncey Langdon, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
- Masque. The Student's Dream. A school masque. By Clara Inglis Stalker. Gift of Frederick Bruegger, Chicago, Ill.
- Mississippi State. Publications of the Mississippi Historical Society Centenary. Vol. II. Gift of the Society.

- Mississippi State. Mississippi Official and Statistical Register. Centenary Volume, 1917. Gift Mississippi Historical Society, Jackson, Miss.
- Missouri. The Missouri Priest of One Hundred Years Ago. Gift of Rev. John Rothensteiner, St. Louis, Mo.
- Music. Illinois. Our Illinois. Song by Annie C. W. Burton. Gift of Mrs. Charles W. Burton, Edwardsville, Ill.
- Newspaper. Evening Chronicle, 1916. Harrisburg, Ill. Gift of Jacob W. Myers, Harrisburg, Ill.
- North Carolina. Republic of Cuba vs. State of North Carolina. Proceedings in suit for recovery on certain fraudulent bonds. Gift of James S. Manning, Attorney General of North Carolina, Raleigh, N. C.
- Philadelphia, Pa. Who's Who in Philadelphia. Gift of the compiler, Charles Fred White, Springfield, Ill.
- Prohibition. The Anti-Prohibition Manual, 1918. Gift of National Association Distillers Wholesale Dealers, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Pythias. Knights of Pythias. Quarterly Review. May, 1918. Gift of Hon. John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill.
- Pythian Lodge Directory, 1918. Gift of Hon. John J. Brown, Vandalia, Ill.
- Sons of the American Revolution. Michigan Society Year Book, 1917-1918. Gift of Raymond E. Van Syckle, Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
- Springfield, Ill. The Ridgely National Bank of Springfield, 1835-1918. Gift of Mr. George Pasfield.
- Studebaker Corporation. Story of the Studebaker Corporation. By Albert Russel Erskine. Gift of the author.
- Virginia State Library. Fourteenth Annual Report of the Virginia State Library, 1916-1917. Gift of the Library.
- Woman's Relief Corps. Thirty-fifth Dept. Convention, Peoria, 1918. Gift of Mrs. Helen L. Middlekauff, Springfield.
- Woman's Relief Corps. Journal of the Thirty-fifth National Convention of the Woman's Relief Corps, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic National President, Minneapolis, Minn.
- Wyoming, Ill. Year Book, 1917-18, Tuesday Club. Gift of Mrs. W. R. public. 1917. Washington, D. C., 1917. Gift of Miss Ida K. Martin, Sandham, Wyoming, Ill.